
New York, Feb. 11.—Silver, 61
1-2c; Mexican dollars, 41 1-2c.
Copper, quiet, and unchanged.

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Washington, Feb. 11.—Forecast
for Arizona: Fair Sunday and
Monday.

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JOLTED BY THE SENATE ROOSEVELT GETS HARD RAP FOR INTERFERENCE FEW WITH PRESIDENT

MIXING IN TREATIES BROUGHT THE SLAP CHANGING OF AMBASSADORS FINISHED LAW TO STOP VANDALS IN SOUTHWEST

Washington, Feb. 11.—The situation in the Senate over the arbitration treaties which passed today has been strained for several weeks. The first protest against the treaties was made by Senators from Southern States, who suggested an amendment which precluded the possibility of the arbitration of claims against their states by reason of repudiated bonds. Later it was suggested that an amendment should be adopted which changed but one word, that of "agreement" to "treaty," in Article 2, making the article as follows: "In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special treaty defining clearly in the dispute the scope of the powers of the arbitrators and periods to be fixed for the arbitration tribunal and the several stages of procedure." The President was criticized sharply because of his letter declaring it to be a step backward to ratify treaties in the form proposed by the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate today ratified arbitration treaties between the U. S. and eight European governments. It required two sessions to reach an agreement. At the first session consideration was given to a communication from the President to Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, to inform him of protest against any amendment being adopted. At the second session the treaties were amended and ratified with only nine votes against the amendment made by the Senate Committee.

No defense of the president's position was made until the second executive session, when Messrs. Dooliver, Fairbanks and Platt, of Connecticut, argued against the need of haste. They took the position that there are no questions included in the treaty which could not properly be submitted by executive agreement to arbitration.

A motion to adjourn was made, but on roll call was defeated. A motion was then made to adopt the committee's amendment. The vote was taken on the treaty between the U. S. and France, as other treaties are on identical lines. A roll call was again demanded, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 50 to 9. When this amendment was adopted it was agreed that so far as other treaties were concerned they should be ratified by a viva voce vote.

NGHT CALL ON ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The British Ambassador, Sir Mortimer Durand, drove to the White House this evening, in a heavy storm to see the President on a matter which must have been of pressing importance, as no appointment had been made for the call.

Sir Mortimer was accompanied by Mr. Spring-Rice, the counselor of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, who is in Washington on a visit.

They were alone with the President for more than an hour. They talked of the war and it is thought that they discussed the possibility of friendly intervention by the United States and England to end the conflict, but Sir Mortimer denied, as he left the White House, that any such advances were considered.

"There is nothing I can say," said the Ambassador when asked the purpose of his call under such unusual circumstances.

When asked if any peace proposition was under consideration he replied:

"No, nothing of that kind. In fact nothing of public interest was discussed."

Sir Mortimer and Mr. Spring-Rice

reached the White House soon after 9 o'clock and did not leave until 11.

Ambassador to Russia Changes.
Washington, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt has finally arranged for transfers in high European diplomatic posts, which he contemplates putting into force on March 4 or soon thereafter.

In addition to those changes previously announced Ambassador McCormick, now at St. Petersburg, will be transferred to Paris to succeed Ambassador Porter. George V. L. Meyer, ambassador to Italy, will replace Mr. McCormick at St. Petersburg. Henry White, secretary of Embassy at London, will be made ambassador to Rome. Henry I. Wilson, at present minister to Chili, will be made minister to Belgium, succeeding Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, who retires from the diplomatic service.

Passing at 7-a-Minute Rate.
Washington, Feb. 11.—After maintaining its record for rapid disposition of private pension bills, 433 being passed in an hour, the House today briefly considered the bill providing a government for the Panama Canal zone. An early adjournment was taken to enable Republicans to further confer on the statehood bill.

Swayne Impeachment Case.
Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate today began hearing of the impeachment proceedings against Judge Swayne. A statement of the case on behalf of the House was made by Manager Palmer, who went over the various charges against Judge Swayne.

The witnesses heard today testified concerning hotel bills paid by Judge Swayne while holding court in Texas. The Senate decided to devote from 2 to 5 each afternoon to the inquiry.

To Increase Safety.
Washington, Feb. 11.—As an outgrowth of the investigation of the General Slocum disaster the House today passed a number of bills relating to inspection service, and making far more rigid the provisions for the regulation and control of steam vessels.

To Stop Vandalism.
Washington, Feb. 11.—For many years the "pot-hunters," as they are familiarly called, have been devastating the ruins and other remains of distinct civilizations and races in the western territories in a most ruthless manner to obtain mummies, pottery and other articles of antiquity for sale to museums and curio dealers. This has been one of the recognized industries of New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah, southern Colorado and

CARNEGIE WILL TESTIFY AGAINST CHADWICK.
New York, Feb. 11.—Andrew Carnegie announced today that he would go to Cleveland to testify against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in that city charged with obtaining large sums of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name. He alleges that the signatures were forged.

other parts of the southwest. In several cities are large establishments filled with all sorts of plunder. Car loads are shipped eastward every few weeks. Enormous quantities have been shipped to Europe and sold. The shelves of public and private museums in this and other countries have been stocked with articles of more or less archaeological and ethnological value which have been picked up among the ruins.

Several big dealers send out expeditions regularly to replenish their supplies. Parties of college students and other amateur scientists make annual tours of investigation, and have brought home vast quantities of relics. And professional archaeologists are constantly making excavations for the purpose of securing collections and studying antiquities, without regard to the damage they do or the interests of other students who may enter the field for the same purpose hereafter. Enormous destruction has been done; many important ruins of prehistoric ages have been entirely obliterated. Temples, dwellings, fortifications and other structures which were in a fairly good state of preservation have been destroyed by dynamite merely to obtain curios to sell in the market, and so rapid has the destruction been that, unless something is done, within a few years more the remains of prehistoric races and the Spanish occupations of the southwest will be practically destroyed.

To prevent such a calamity and to preserve and protect the tangible evidences of the peoples who have occupied the soil of the United States in past ages several bills have been introduced into Congress, and four or five have already been passed placing conspicuous ruins like the Casa Grande of Arizona, the cliff dwellings in the canyon del Muerto and the Canyon del Chelly, and the natural objects like the petrified forest and the Navajo church under the care of the Secretary of the Interior. Recently the American Archaeological Institute, the Anthropological Association and other organizations have united to secure the passage of a general law for the preservation of all antiquities. There were some differences of opinion as to the regulations and there was considerable jealousy and rivalry between prominent museums and organizations. Some of the advocates of the measure wanted to give the Smithsonian Institution exclusive jurisdiction over the antiquities belonging to the government, while others desired to arrange for equal rights to be enjoyed by all scientific societies under the direction and authority of the Secretary of the Interior. A harmonious understanding of their rival interests was reached, however, at a conference of representatives of the societies and museums mostly interested in the subject, who recently appeared before the committee on public lands and submitted a substitute draft of a law which is satisfactory to all concerned. The committee has accepted the substitute. Representative Lacey has reported it to the House of Representatives and promises to call it up for action at an early date. No opposition is expected.

The bill places all historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archaeological objects and other antiquities on the public lands, wherever they may be, under the care of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall withdraw from entry the sections upon which they are located and preserve and protect them from despoliation.

FIRE AT LOWELL.
Caught in Moore Wood Yard Through Unknown Cause.

Fire in some unknown manner caught in the wood stored in the Moore wood yard at Lowell about 8 o'clock last evening. A telephone message was sent to this city as soon as the blaze was discovered for assistance from the fire department. A few minutes later, however, a message was received announcing that the blaze had been extinguished by a bucket brigade.

LEGISLATURE CLOSES A SLOW WEEK

PARTLY DUE TO DIFFICULTIES OCCASIONED BY FLOOD WATERS ABOUT CAPITAL.

Ten Tons of Mail for Phoenix Held Up at Maricopa—Supervisors Arriving Slowly for Territorial Session. Gambling Bill a Poser.

(Special to Review.)

Phoenix, Feb. 11.—The week's grind of the legislative body has been slow and tedious, and nothing of importance has yet been done. The first part of the week was spent in members of the Legislature attempting to get back to Phoenix from the several junketing trips for the purpose of visiting the several territorial institutions. Wednesday morning, however, found almost every member in both Houses ready for duty, and the latter part of the week has mostly been spent in committee work.

At the morning session today N. W. Bernard, Councilman from Pima county, introduced a bill prohibiting saloons to be located within three hundred feet of the Territorial University at Tucson. A short session was held this morning and little business transacted. The capital is filling up with members of Boards of Supervisors from the northern counties who are held here awaiting the arrival of members from the southern counties for the purpose of holding conferences in reference to proposed county legislation of an important nature.

The post office here announces that there is ten tons of mail tied up at Maricopa station on the Southern Pacific awaiting transportation to Phoenix. Forcing the Gila river still continues to be dangerous, and more than one narrow escape has been recorded during the present week.

The anti-gambling bill seems to be attracting the most attention. The gambling houses of the territory propose putting up a stiff fight against the measure, and it is persistently whispered that the bill can not get through the Council. What authority there is for such a rumor is not known, as a canvass of the Council shows the members very reticent about expressing themselves.

Since the issue has been made the Democratic majority does not relish the idea of going on record in favor of public gambling. If the bill had never been proposed a good many members of the present legislature would feel easier.

Some important bills are expected to come up for final passage early next week. The abolishment of the rangers measure is still tied up in committee.

NEW YORK THEATER FIRE.

Lillian Russell Company Narrowly Escapes a Holocaust.

New York, Feb. 11.—Two hours before a matinee performance was to have taken place at the Casino theater, about 1,000 seats had been secured by members of the Lillian Russell company, who were rehearsing on the stage. The theater caught fire from a gas pipe, and the extent of \$200,000 was damaged to the extent of \$200,000.

The chorus girls became panic stricken when they discovered that the building was on fire and started a rush for the stairway. The stage manager blocked their way and prevented a crush. Anna Hart fell on the stairway and broke a leg. One girl was rescued from a dressing room, partially overcome by smoke.

Lillian Russell, who is leading lady of the company, was not in the theater at the time of the fire. Only two balconies and corridors back of them were burned, but the whole theater was badly damaged by water.

CHICAGO HAS BIG FIRE.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A six story building occupied by the Central Electric Co. and a number of merchandising and manufacturing concerns, was destroyed by fire today. The fire was caused by crossed electric wires. The loss is estimated at over \$600,000.

BLIZZARD IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—The worst blizzard of the year prevails in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory tonight. The storm is also severe in the eastern portion of the state.

CONFERRED BEFORE HANGED.

Ex-Mayor McCue Acknowledged the Murder of His Wife.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 11.—J. Sam'l. McCue, former mayor of the city, who was hanged in the county jail here yesterday for the murder of his wife on Sunday, Sept. 4, 1904, made a statement just prior to going to the scaffold which was today given out by three special advisors selected by McCue. The statement was as follows:

"J. Sam'l. McCue stated in our presence, and requested us to make public, that he did not wish to leave the world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself, and that he alone was responsible for the deed, having been impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized the sentence passed upon him to be a just one."

TO CONSOLIDATE ALL THE BONANZA PROPERTIES IN A GIGANTIC CO.

DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES ACT THIS WEEK DEAL OF TREMENDOUS IMPORT TO BISBEE DETAILS AS GIVEN OUT HERE YESTERDAY

In the future there are to be two big mining companies in Bisbee—the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. and the Calumet & Arizona Consolidated Mining Company.

The outline for the proposed consolidation of all the Bonanza Circle properties has been drawn and will be passed on at a meeting of the directors of the C. & A. company this week.

The par value of the stock of the Consolidated company will be \$10 per share, and there are 3,200,000 shares.

Every holder of C. & A. stock will receive 6 and 3-8 shares of the new stock, and the other Bonanza companies will share in the new issue in proportion.

The new stock should go on the market at a price ranging between \$19 and \$22 per share, according to the selling price of the stock in the several Bonanza companies at the present time.

Bisbee will be the biggest copper mining camp in the world, and Arizona will lead the United States in the production of the brown metal.

Under the terms of the merger proposed for the consolidation under a single head of all the Bonanza Circle properties in the Warren District, the directors of the several companies as they now stand will probably during this week take the necessary steps to execute plans to the end of consolidation that have been formulated.

The merger will mean that the Calumet & Pittsburg, the Lake Superior & Pittsburg, the Pittsburg & Duluth and the Junction will pass out of existence as individual organizations and merge with the parent company, the Calumet & Arizona. The name of the latter, possibly with "Consolidated" affixed, will probably be the new name of the mighty consolidation of wonderful copper properties embodied in the group.

Prior to the final consolidation the Junction will be organized into a mining company. Other technical steps will also be necessary to execution of the plans entertained. This, of course, in the event that at the meeting this week of the directors of the company, probably on Tuesday, the scheme that has been given to the public as a rough draft of the consolidation idea is adopted. There is little doubt that it will be, if not in its present shape, then in some shape along the same lines.

From the inside it is understood that the real reason for the consolidation is the fact that L. S. & P. and C. & A. practically prepared for production and with splendid bodies of ore in hand, will soon stand in need of ready cash to provide the greater equipment that must be had. This might be speedily provided in half a dozen ways, but in none that would seem to give stockholders and all the interests connected as much protection and as little inconvenience as the consolidation plan.

The plan of consolidation as it now stands gives the stockholders of the several companies an equitable readjustment of stock values. Details, however, may not yet be talked about with any degree of accuracy, not enough having been done in the way of final steps to provide a basis for positive statements. However, the Bonanza Circle people have the confidence of their shareholders and of the public at large, and that the new arrangement will be equitable and first to all is held to be certain of outcome. The details as known here are told below in the daily letter of Broker Frank Graf.

(Furnished by Frank J. Graf, broker, Copper Queen Hotel building, Phone 111, Bisbee, Arizona.)

Yesterday morning Bisbee was

Name of Stock.	Shares Out.	Ratio.	Amt. Shares.
C. & A.	200,000	6 3/8 for 1	1,275,000
C. & P.	200,000	2 1/2 for 1	500,000
L. S. & P.	250,000	1 1/2 for 1	375,000
P. & D.	250,000	1 1/2 for 1	375,000
Junction (Mining)	250,000	1 1/2 for 1	375,000
Stock in Treasury			200,000
Total number of shares			3,200,000

started with news received by Frank J. Graf regarding the consolidation of all the Bonanza property, and all that you can hear about town is, "Have you heard about the consolidation?"

We were advised of this fact yesterday morning through out correspondence in Duluth, Mr. Fred H. Merritt, whom we will admit is the closest broker to the inside workings of the Bonanza Circle. Late Friday evening he informed us that a persistent rumor had been afloat regarding the consolidation of all the Bonanza Circle properties.

Later on he wired the following: "That the consolidation plan has been semi-officially confirmed, and was to be divided according to the following: The capitalization of the new company will be \$32,000,000, divided into 3,200,000 shares at a par value of \$10, and will be divided as follows: Each share of C. & A. of

New York Quotations.

Amal.	\$ 74 1/2
C. F. I.	51 00
R. I.	34 00
S. P.	66 62
U. S. Steel (Com.)	31 62
U. S. Steel (Prefd.)	94 50
Greene Con.	26 37
Shannon	7 12
U. P.	122 12
A. T. & S. F.	88 50
B. R. T.	62 37
T. C. I.	81 12
U. S. L.	13 37
St. Paul	175 75
Erie	43 37

GOT AROUND THE LAW Senator Mitchell's Partner Tells How CONGRESSMAN CAUGHT

Portland, Ore., Feb. 11.—Judge A. H. Tanner, Senator Mitchell's law partner, made a confession this afternoon in evidence given before the federal grand jury in connection with the investigation of land frauds in this state. Testimony was being taken with a view to identifying Mitchell with conspiracy to defraud the government.

Tanner stated that there was a business agreement between Mitchell and himself that Mitchell should have the proceeds of the law firm in the Federal courts, and that Tanner should have the proceeds resulting from practice before any of the governmental departments, which would involve Senator Mitchell's oath that he would not take part in any law proceeding in which the government might have interest.

The grand jury later indicted Congressman J. N. Williamson and his partner in the sheep business, Van Gesner, and also A. R. Biggs, land commissioner at Pineville, Oregon, charging conspiracy to defraud the U. S. of public lands.